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The Southwest Region felt the impact of the West later and less profoundly than the regions of China bordering on the Pacicic Ocean. Western military might made an initial impress on the region but was not followed by the broad penetration of new material and ideological forces that changed so much of the environment and thinking in the maritime provinces. The bureaucracy of the Ch'ing Dynasty was succeeded by the warlords of [669] the Republican period. They maintained their power under the Nationalist Government and effectively blocked the wide dissemination of revolutionary doctrine in the Southwestern provinces, while playing along in the power struggle of the twentieth century revolutionary period. Only under the wartime needs and influence of the Nationalist Government in Chungking did the Southwest experience a growth of largely small-scale industrialization, the dissemination of new political and social ideas devoid of revolutionary content, and an advance in direct control by the central political authority.

[Footnote 23 continued]

interaction with the West are described from different points of view in H. B. Morse, op. cit.; and John K. Fairbank and Ssu-yü Teng, China's Response to the West: A Documentary Survey, 1839-1923, Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1954. Unless otherwise noted, the following pages are taken from these sources.

5- Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

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Photo by Captain W. A. Watts-Jones

Yün Chou from the east

624

Photo by Mr Y. S. Kor

The Yün Chou mandarin and his family

Plate XXXII

[Face p. 142]

5: Davies G-5 (1894-1900) 1909 AF16 Southwest China AF16

000 bridge, of which a photograph will be found, is a wooden one supported on beams stuck out slant-wise from stone piers. The road does not, as might have been expected, follow the river down to Yün Chou, but makes a short cut across a high range. We climbed part of the way up it and camped at Pa-pao-shan among fir woods.

On the 12th February we had a pretty stiff climb to the top of the range at 8,200 feet. There is a good deal of jungle as one gets higher, full of rhododendrons which were just out in flower. From the top a descent of 4000 feet and some flat going at the bottom took us into Yün Chou.

624 The mandarin here was particularly civil. We went to call on him the day after our arrival, and Ker took a photograph of him and his whole family. Even his wife appeared and formed one of the group, so the official is evidently a man without prejudices. His son, a youth of 16, bursting with curiosity and a thirst for knowledge, spent nearly his whole time in our room in the inn, minutely examining all our belongings and asking questions on every conceivable subject. No doubt he meant to make himself extremely agreeable, but as we had a lot of work to do we found him a bit of a bore.

The mandarin's civility was not, however, confined to pleasant words, for Ker's interpreter, happening to have his watch stolen, the thief was caught in a very short time, the watch recovered, and the culprit put in the stocks. The people of Yün Chou we also found very civil, and we could walk about the streets without attracting much attention. There are a great many Mahommedans here, and the Chinese Mahommedan I have generally found very friendly.

257 The place did not seem to have changed at all since my previous visit in 1895. Sugar cane is the most important thing grown, and the cutting and pressing of this crop were in full swing at the time of our visit. The presses consist of large wooden rollers, worked usually by a buffalo walking round and round after the manner of chaff-cutting machines in England. They manufacture brown sugar of the sort called *jaggery* or *goor* in India. They do not know how to refine it.